THE AMNESTY BILL STILL BEFORE THE SENATE THE SYNDICATE NEGOTIATIONS DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

IBY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872.

Amnesty was again the subject of discussion in the Amnesty was again the subject of discussion in the Benate to-day. Mr. Chandier made quite a long speech, which was remarkable, as it treated of everything but amnesty. He cave the history of the Republican party m its origin down, but amneaty he touched very lightly, although he indicated that he was opposed to it Mr. Samner followed in a speech advocathow. All the block of the spoke sharply in referring to Mr. Morrill (Maine), and closed by reading some letters and extracts from colored people. Mr. Morrill replied with considerable asperity, charging openly that Mr. Samner had improper m in parading letters from colored people. He charged that be intended to hold the whip over Southern Senators, by showing that the colored people, who form so large a share of their constituents, are demanding civil rights, and will mark and brand the Senator who opposes his amendment. The Judiciary Committee, represented first by Carpenter, then by Conkling, then by Edmunds, and then by Thurman, showed why the proposition had not been agreed upon in committee. It now seems probable that a vote will be reached to-morrow, Messrs, Carpenter and Wilson will both make speeches, and the latter wil offer a slight amendment, making a few additional exceptions to amnesty-in all about 200. It now seems probable that Sumner's amendment will be adopted, and that the whole bill will then be defeated, as the Repubheans dare not vote against Civil Rights direct. An Amnesty bill, prot bly the one which passed the House, will then be taken up, and run through by a small ma-

The Democrats have been so quiet about the Syndicate transaction of late that it looked as if they intended to transaction of late that it located at the Secretary, drop the attack upon the operations of the Secretary. which Mr. Cox began on the first day of the session. appears that they were only getting their ammunition ready, for to-day they resumed the assault, fully prepared with arguments and figures, and fortified by care-ful study of the Funding law and of the defense of Mr. Bontwell, and the report of the majority of the Ways the loan. The discussion arose on Mr. Dawes's resol tion declaring that the Secretary had not increased the debt contrary to law, nor expended a larger sum in disposing of the lean than the law allows. Mr. Brooks stated briefly the object of the Democratic members of the Committee in opposing the resolution. If it were passed he said it would encourage the Secretary to go on and ase of the remainder of the loan, and on the same profitable terms, to the Syndicate. This he wished the ouse to prevent. Mr. Kerr furnished the arguments against the Secretary's action, and Messrs, Beck and Cox followed with the eloquence, humor, and denunciation. Mr. Kerr, in his calm, dispassionate way, made a forcible speech. He abandoned the first count of the indictment against the Secretary-that he increased tem perarity the public debt. An increase for a short period, claimed Mr. Boutwell had violated the law; the three months' interest paid the Syndicate was, he argued, a part of their compensation, and was specified in the contract with them. He estimated the total profits of the Syndicate for seiling the bonds at \$2,400,000, and said if the arrangement with them was continued their profit would have been ever \$30,000,000. They had had the use of \$100,000,000 for three months and 12 days, of \$20,000,000 for over six months, and of \$15,000,000 for nearly seven months. The ngest point made by Mr. Kerr was that, while paying interest on \$135,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, and equal amount of 5 per cents for from three to seven months, the Secretary kept elle in his vaults \$72,000,000 gold, at the same time alleging that he could venture to call in the old bonds until he had sold the gold, and had deposited the peeds with the Syndicate. This point was imittee, after Kerr, Beck, and Cox had spoken. District, made a half hour's speech of unusual clearness and force, in defense of the legality of Secretary Bout well's action, following the argument of the Secretary duself in his annual report, and of the report of the Ways and Means Committee, and maintaining that the to the Syndicate of the free use of the pro ceeds of the new loan for 90 days was not an increase if expense of selling the bonds, for the reason that the money, and would have been idle if paid into the preasury. Mr. Roberts made a good point by giving some facts showing the cost to European Governments d placing recent loans, which made a capital showing for Mr. Boulwell's transaction. When the House ad journed, at a late boar, the previous question was so aded, and Mr. Dawes got the floor to close the debate to-morrow. The result will probably be a party vote on

### REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. SENATE .. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1872.

THE TAX ON BANK DIVIDENDS. OTT (Rep., Penn.) called up the bill to 14, 1850, and reported from the Finance Committee a sub stitute, declaring that the intent and meaning of the Act was to exempt from the payment of the tax of 21 per cent enses where such corporations had already paid or would thereafter pay upon the dividends of carnings, incomes, or gains, and individual profits of the previous mouths of that year, a fax equal to at least 2½ per cent per arman. The substitute also directs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to remut or refund the tax assessed and levide or paid upon all such carnings, &c., for the said last five months of 1870, to all corporations that have paid or shall pay a tax of 2) per cent upon all the dividends, &c., of 1870 and 1871. The substitute was adopted

and passed.

M. THURMAN (Dem. Obto) called up the bill to regulate criminal practice in the Federalacourts.
It provides that in every case where a demurer is interposed to an inferment, or to any country thereof, or to an infermential in any every of the land States, and such demurers shall be overcised by the court, the independent the required by subjective the defendant to a continuance of the whill not have the effect to entitle the defendant to a continuance of the tames be conducted as which were defendent to a continuance of the Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill to authorize the Predict to accept the resignation of a judge of any court of the United States.

sident to accept the resignation of a judge of any court of the United States.

Mr. FLANAGAN (Rep., Texas) introduced a bill providing for the cession by the State of Texas of certain territory in the United States for Indian Reservations, and for a repeal of the law providing for the formation of lour new States out of Texas.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. V.) introduced a bill to establish a National Registry of Shipping, and to afferd protection to passengers and seamen, and to prevent excessive rebates in the duties on merchandise damaged on shipboard imported into the United States. The registry is to be made and kept by the Board of Survey of the Universal Standard Record of Shipping.—a Society organized and existing in New-York City for the survey of vossels—three members of which together with three officers of the Navy Department, are to constitute a Board of Survey and Direction.

SEREMON FOR THE N. Y. LIFE SAVING STATIONS.

Board of Survey and Direction.

SURTERS FOR THE W. Y. LIFE SAVING STATIONS.

SURTERS FOR THE P. Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments, the House bill authorizing the employment of surfmen at the life-saving stations on the New-Jersey coast.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Military Mairs, reported the House bill extending the time for films claims for additional bounty under the act

of July 28, 1806.

of July 28, 1866.

At the expiration of the normine hour the Amnesty bill was taken up, and Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) addressed the Senate at length. He declared himself against universal aminesty amnesty was a boon, and they who proposed to grant it had certainly a right to impose conditions, and he thought it a very mild and reasonable condition to require the Rebels to cease their infernal outrages upon loyal men before giving them amnesty. He was opposed, too, to foreing amnesty upon them. If they would not condescend to ask it they ought not to get it. The first condition of forgiveness was repentance. Goo might forgive as unrepentant Reach, but he (Mr. Chandler) never would.

Mr. Chandler then aliaded to Civil Service reform, and rich of first distinct the region of any in use, and expressed the opinion that we had never had so honest and efficient a Civil Service as murganes process of a civil Service as much to present Administration. He said that there were undoubtedly other reforms required, but they would be made as soon as pointed out.

Mr. SI MNER (Rep., Mass.) replied to Mr. Morrill's distribution of the supplementary Civil Rights hill. The power to pass the hill. He said was given in the grant of power to pass the hill. He said was given in the grant of power to aboth Savery, this legislation being necessary to make the abulition complete. The Senator (Morrill) and hund constitutional difficulties in the way because he galacted the little process of the war brought my two rile of interpreting the Constitution of the result of the constitution of the process of the war brought my two riles of the result of the constitution of the process of the war brought my two riles and the result of the constitution of the process of the war brought and the result of the constitution of the process of the war brought my two riles and the result of the constitution of the resu

The bill reported yesterday from the Commotive on Revision of the Laws, in reference to appeals to the Supreme Court, was taken up, and, after consid-RECERTARY POSTWELL AND THE SYNDROTE.

the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of the negotiations of the new U. S. Loan was taken up.

Mr. COX (Dom., N. Y.) proposed as an amendment a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report to the House the bill introduced by him for bidding the payment of commissions on the sale of the United States bonds.

Mr. DANNES CHE. Mass. height reconjugated the

bidding the payment of commissions on the sale of the United States bends.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) briefly recapitulated the facts in the case, and defended the report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.), of the minority of the Committee, contested the report. He claimed that the three months interest, which the Syndicate had received on the bonds without paying any consideration for it, was \$2,025,000, which sum added to its commissions made its aggregate compensation \$2,42,500. The same compartsons applied to the rest of the loan, would allow the Syndicate to reap the magnificent harvest of \$24,000,000, and he argued that no such expenditure was contemplated in the Funding law.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.), also of the minority of the Committee, stated why he was mable to agree with the Committee, stated why he was mable to agree with the Committee was not authorized by law, and that it gave the Syndicate was not authorized by law, and that it gave the Syndicate an unnecessary and improper control of the funds of the Government for the purpose of private gain, which Congress ought not to sanction.

During the discussion, Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.), from the Conference Committee on the bill allowing certain machinery to be imported free of duty for sulphur mining in Louisiana, and for plate-glass manufacturers generally, made a report. The Committee agreed to strike out the section for the plate-glass manufacturers generally, made a report. The Committee agreed to Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.), another minority member

strike out the section in the parties of the report was agreed to.

Ar. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.), another minority member of the committee of Ways and Means, asked Mr. Dawes if the pending resolutions were adopted by the House, the Secretary of the Treasury would regard it as authority for him to go on in the same way with the rest of

the loan f
Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) replied that the Secretary of
the Treasury would be assured, by the adoption of the
resolution, that in no respect had he violated the law.
Mr. BROOKS—In other words, if the resolution be
adopted, the Secretary will regard it as an approval of
his past course, and an authority for him to go on in the

his past course, and an authority for him to go on in the same way.

Mr. DAWES repeated that the adoption of the resolution would only be an approval of the legality of the Secretary's course, not of its wisdom. Everything that was lawful was not always wise, and it might be the opinion of some gentiemen that that was a lawful act and not a wise one.

Mr. EROOKS had no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury had, to the best of his knowledge and ability, negotiated the loan in good faith, but the House ought to indicate its wish that he should stop there, and give him no encouragement to go any further in that way. In his (Brooks's) judgment such a course would be an utter and profligate waste of the public money. He thought it would be the worst of statesmanship and the worst of financial right of what the Secretary had done. If it did so the European bankers would continue to keep up the same terms, but otherwise they would come down in their demand. Beside there was no hurry about the matter. The credit of the United States was higher now than it was years ago, when it could raise a four per cent loan, and he believed that it would be a better financial policy not to press this funding at so high a rate of interest at present. Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.), who offered the resolution on which the investigation was based, argued against the position taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Committee of Ways and Means. He characterized the Syndicate as a pack of cormorants, whose operations should be stopped at once; there should be no more dickering with them. The people held the President and Secretary of the Treasury and Congress responsible for the peculiar manner of manipulating the debt. There was no difficulty in going into the market and making a decent four per cent loan without agents and without commissions.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) wasted to inquire of Mr.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) wanted to inquire of Mr ox as to where a four per cent losn could be negotiated Mr. COX declined to allow Mr. Kelley to interrupt him and Mr. DAWES interfered to prevent the interruption and, as he put it, "to call the gentleman from New York

and, as he put it, "to call the kements of his friend from Pennsylvania."

Mr. RANDALL (Denn., Penn.) described Mr. Dawes's remarks as hypoerisy and cant.

Mr. DAWES said that no remarks of his could justify such an importanence on the part of the gentieman from

such an importanence on the part of the gentieman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL said that he had regarded Mr. Dawes's remarks as insucere, and he had simply described it in what he thought terse and proper language.

Mr. DAWES said he had no words to exchange with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was the keeper of his own conscience, as he (Dawes) was of his.

Mr. COX then went on with his speech, and denounced the Syndicate as corrupt and corrupting; he declared that a Representative who was true to his trust and who would clop double interest, could not do his duty without voting against the resolution of the majority, and in favor of the bill which Mr. Cox had introduced for bidding all commissions and all deductions in the sale, negotiation or exchange of United States securities.

Mr. ROBERTS (Rep., N. Y.), a majority member of the Counsittee of Ways and Means, argued in defense of the course pursued by the Scerctary of the Treasury, and of the resolution reported by the Committee. He did not know nor care how much the Syndicate had made by the transaction, but he did know and did care what

know nor care bow much the syndicate had made by the transaction, but he did know and did care what the people of the United States had made by it. Without compounding interest, there was a saving of \$19,000,000 interest in 10 years. Compounding interest, there was a saving of \$20,400,000. The saving n 20 years, compounding interest, was \$75,000,000. He understood that there was a new offer to take \$600,000,000 more of the debt, with a saving in interest of \$7,500,000 a year, or, without compounding interest of \$7,50,000,000 in ten years. He was not ready to say that the offer should be accepted, but he did feel proud to say that the Administration had brought the country to the point where such an offer was brought to it from Europe.

country to the point when the firm Europe.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment "that, in the opinion of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury in negotiating the loan had increased the bonded dent more than was necessay or proper and had incurred expenses contrary to law." Without closing the debate the House adjourned.

## AMERICAN IRON.

IRON ORES OF LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSOURI-MAGNITUDE OF THE DEPOSITS AND PUBLICATION OF THEIR CONTENTS—SMELTING THEM WITH THE BLOCK COALS OF INDIANA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There is no region of the earth where the over of iron are so bountifully distributed and it such a state of purity as on the water-sheds between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, and in the iron moun tain region of Missouri. Practically the deposits are in exhaustible, and so far as relates to the purity of the ores, the chemist's art has thus far failed to detect a other noxious ingredients. The bulk of the orestocour under two forms: the specular or peroxide, containing 39.34 per cent of iron, and the magnetic or protoxide yielding 72.41 per cent. Even the specular ores contain disseminated crystals of magnetic oxide, thus giving a larger percentage of iron than is required by the formula for this mineral. In the practical working in the furnace they require about 65 per cent of iron, thus showing that they contain only 4 or 5 per cent of sidea.

Comparing these ares with those of the most proportion we find that subplur is so far present that it must be expelled by careful calcination-a process to which our specular ores are never subjected—and the matrix is generally highly silicious from the presence of tree silica so that the average yield of the ores is so per cent. The magnetite from which the fatnows India "wootz" steel is the magnetic and specular ores alone that the maileable iron is made in Sweden for exportation. Castcoal from wood, gathered over wide spaces in midwinter when the lakes and streams are frozen, is the only fuel emog, apart from its intrinsic excellence, must always

These details show that the Lake Superior and Missouri ores are to be preferred to those of Sweden in their reedom from sulphur, requiring no calcination, and in their greater freedom from silicious matter-there being difference in their favor of not less than 15 per cent. In addition to these eres there are in both districts arge deposits of brown bematites (hydrated sesquiox ides) yielding 59.89 per cent of iron, which are just the ores required for admixture with the especular and magnetic ores, and which are equally free from noxious ingredients; they are in fact the result of the decompositions of the former ores, taking into their composition 14.44 per cent of water. Manganesiferous ores, also occur in the Lake Saperior district, and will be found, I have reason to believe, abundantly in Missouri and Arkansas. This class of ores is absolutely essential to the production of that pig iron known as Spiegeleisen, or pecular iron, which breaks into large, bright mirror like facets, due to the presence of about 4 per cent of manganese in the pig metal, and on which the Besserier

process of steel-making depends for its success. After the opening of the Lake Superior Mines the ironmasters of Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania oon found that it was more economical to use a pure and rich ore from a distance than a lean and impure ore from the immediate vicinity of their furnaces; and the ence is that the iron-ore traffic of Lake Superior within the last 10 years has grown to prodigious proper tions,-the product in 1861 being only about 54,500 gross tuns, while in the season just closed it exceeded soo.oor tuns. The growth in the traffic of the Iron Mountain ores of Missouri has been also very marked. The War of the Rebellion operated as a check on their mining ; but since the peace, the traffic has been rapidly extending, and next year, I am assured by Mr. Chouteau, the product will reach 350,000 tuns. Thus, then the ores to be derived from these two sources, next year, will about equal in furnace yield the entire product of the United States, in pig metal, for the year 1861, -a fremendous fact in the development of the iron industry of this

The furnaces in the Mahoning Valley of Ohio, in the Chemango Valley of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, Ind-ialo, Cicveland, Massillon, Dover, Tolodo, Detroit, and Bruzil, are the principal communers of the Lake Superior ores. At Buffalo the authracite coals from Pittsten me der their reduction; at Pittsburgh the iron-masters custies not only the coal in their vicinity, but that on assion, was possed substantially as reported. The Council vide read, 60 period distant, both of which must be resulted to color offers being used; in the Ma-The resolution reported by the Committee, justifying accompand Comming Varleys and at Musellion they on

tain a coal which is employed in a crude state for ironmelting; at Cleveland they use coke obtained from the region of Pittsburgh; at Toledo and Detroit they use largely charcoal; and at Brazil they use coal in a crude state. In the Lake Superior region there are ten hot blast furnaces where charcoal is exclusively employed. Now, if we consult a map on which are indicated the ore deposits and the deposits of fossil fuel, as well as the several routes of transportation, both natural and artifi-

Now, if we consult a map on which are indicated the ore deposits and the deposits of fossil fuel, as well as the several routes of transportation, both natural and artificial, we shall find that bringing the iron ores and the coal together, for the manufacture of iron, can be effected more cheaply within the outline of the block coal region of Indiana than at any other point.

And, first, as to the distribution of the Lake Superior ores. I will take, for example, Pittsburgh and Terre Haute as connecting points. Adopting Escanaba, on the Roribert shore of Lake Michigan, as the common point of departure for these ores, there is a lake voyage of 585 miles to Cleveland, which involves two towages, one from Lake Huron to Lake St. Clair, and the other from the latter point to Lake Etc., and costing ordinarily \$3 per tum. To convey these ores to Pittsburgh involves a ratiread transportation of 150 miles, at a cost of \$2, together with a transfer and dockage charge of 25 cents, making the entire cost \$5 25. From Escanaba to Chicago is 275 miles, and a vessel may lay a straight course. Mr. W. B. Ogden, one of the most practical and sagasfous business men of the North-West, who conveys his lumber from Poshtego to Chicago in barges built ship-shape and calculated to resid heavy sens, maintains that in this way the iron ores can be transported from Escanaba to Chicago for \$1 per tun. Estimating the railroad transportation at a cent and one-third per tun per mile and the cost of transfer the same as at Cleveland, these ores ought to be delivered at Terre Haute, iso miles from Chicago, at \$3 65 a tun, or a difference on the whole route, as compared with Pittsburgh, of \$1 6a tun. Now, in a furnace turning out 25 tuns of pre, this difference in the cost would amount to nearly \$20,000 per annum—a very pretty dividend. If it be said that Terre Haute is 16 miles from the coke.

I now come to the distribution of the Iron Mountain ores again, taking Pittsburgh and Terre Haute would be \$2 20, which the iron mad steel which can be pr

ompetition. Indianapolis, Jan. 20, 1872.

### HOME NEWS

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HEDNUTS NO. 212 BROAD-PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Brevoort House-Count Enzenberg, North Brevoort House—Count Enzenberg, North German Minister to Mexice; Senator Casserty of California, and Senator Bayard of Delaware. Fifth Acenue Hotel—Senator Fratt of Lisham, Senator Howe of Wisconsin, Senator Stewart of Nevada, ex-Gov, Hulleck of Massachmeetts,Red. G. N. McCook of Ohio, Col. T. J. Treadwell, U. S. A.; Geu. C. B. Fisk of St. Loma, Col. J. L. Merriam of Miniesota, and C. L. Fruyn of Albany. Grand Central Hotel—The Hon. Martan. I. Townsend of Troy.—Gilsey House—Ex-Congression Roswell Hart of Rochester. St. James Hotel—A. L. Train of The New-Haven Palladinia. Eccept House—Ex-Sumator J. R. Carmody, U. S. Navy. St. Nicholas Hotel—Gen. Charles Elack and C. R. Griggs of Hilmos. Astor House—Ex-Semitor Harris of Louisiana and ex-Congressman T. A. Jenekes of Rhode Island.

The report that Mr. Vance has resigned his

The fourth annual report of the Western Homeopathic Dispensary, in Ninth-ave., ucar Forty second-st., shows 16,014 patients treated during 1871, and 39,842 prescriptions dispensed. Controller Green received, yesterday, a bid

rom John H. Contoit for \$150,000 worth of the Croton Water Main stock, at par. The bid was accepted, a were also those opened on Tuesday. Wm. Lenman, age 27, of No. 12 Carmine-st.,

was locked up, yesterday, in default of \$1,000 ball, for falling in love with a sluger at the Theater Comique. following her to her residence at No. 52 Bondest, entering the house by the basement window and going to sleep upon the threshold of her room, where he was found in the morning. The election for Vice-President and other

officers of Typographical Union No. 6 will take place a gross's Garden to-day. The following are the candidates

minuted:

"For President—Thes. T. Sutliffe, George S. Rove,
President—Alfred Burton, L. J. Washburn,
Finel Trustee—James Warnord, E. B. Copwell,
Executive, Committee—James Hamas, Heavy Backets

A deputation of Paterson silk-weavers vis ted New-York, yesterday, to encare the sympathies of tariff on silk, there being a proposition before Congreto make a reduction upon it of 10 per cent. They so that such a reduction will rain their business. Patersoi is becoming the center of American silk manufacture and contains 22 factories, employing 10,000 people.

Francis W Worth, the new Receiver of the Market Savings Bank, states that he finds the linancial ondition of the bank worse than it has been already d scribed, and that the depositors will not receive more

Illieit whisky stills are known to be in operntion in the Fifth Ward. The entirens of the Eighth and Twenty-first

Henry Hyde, the lusband of Frances Hyde, as being Martin Kalbifeisch, George H. Reynolds, and thers, have invited the Hon, Schuyler Coifax, to deliver befure for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian

The Health officials and 20 in-pectors made a tour of the Fifth Ward, yesterday, discovered five new cases of small-pox, and vaccinated at persons. Deaths, last week, 20s, including 28 from small-pox.

James Corboy, President of the Board of Excise, requested the Police Commissioners, yesterday, to view of the recent highway robbedes and assembs to compet liquor-dealers to close their stores at the hour designated by law, and to direct the Police force to report the names of salosus-keepers who sold liquor on Sandays, or whose stores were found open after legici mate hours. The Police Commissioners think that this Department has quite enough to do at present, and that the Lawse Board should employ a special force to regu-late the liquor traffic.

LONG ISLAND

ROCKAWAY .- A portion of the South Side Enthrough track near this place was destroyed by an known persons at 11 p. m., Tuesday, and one of the early trains yesterday had a narrow escape from what might have been a serious disaster. A man whom the Company has refused certain privileges is suspected of the out-

Janaica. - George Creed fired seven shots, on Thursday night, at burghars, who had collected a large amoun silverware and clothing in his relidence. The the had a wagon near the house, and casily escaped, altho one of them was probably wounded. The plunder befur the ward.

LONG ISLAND CITY. Joseph Barteff, a juryman in the Hofman lumey case, died suddenly yesterday. His death will necessitate the discharge of the jury - C. B. Archer's sash and blind factory was burned on Tuesday night. Loss, \$5,000; insured,

## HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

PEEKSKILL.-Over a dozen small-pox patients are under treatment in this town, and it is rumored that there are over 25 cases of the disease.

## NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.-Thomas Barrett, a prisoner, who escaped recently from the Hudson County Jail, was recaptured yesterday... Alexander Biff allos William Clifford, who was confined in the Hadson County Peni tentiary under sentence for one year, escaped yesterday through the neglect of the officer in charge.... The Gran-I Jury has indicted officer Henry Manning for ejecting ex Adderman Sheeran from a politing place at the last elec-tion, and officer Sterling for arresting Coroner Burns who had interfered with him in the discharge of his duty and attenuting to rescue a prisoner ander the officer's charge. The recent issue of londs amounting to \$1,500,000, has been disposed of at par and interest, less one per cent commission.

New vice.—The locomotive of the 6.30 train ran into New vice.—The locomotive of the 6.30 train ran into New Mrs. - The locometive of the size train ran inform the 672 train, last evening, borth of the Market st. depot, and was thrown from the track, with the last ear of the frain in advance. The rear platform and truck of the third car were torn off. A brademan was badly entabout the head. A mass meeting in layer of local option was addressed to the Third. Presbyter an Charge, had evening by the flex. Dr. Wilson and the flex, Dr. Dowing. Sheriff trekwell received a letter from Bette flott of Thiele, Ohle, asking for information consenting George Botts, who was recently langed, and intemating that her bushane had left her three years ago.

Participant. J. P. Murphy's house, in these years

PATERSON.—J. P. Murphy's house, in Pinest, near States at, was damaged \$450 or fire yesterday. Horor.cs.—A resolution has been adopted by the Com-mon Council requesting the Legislature to also take the

Police Commission, and to place the Department under the control of the Mayor and Aldermen.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, ETC. The Mozart Verein has elected Julius Casar, President; C. Goeppele, Vice-President; F. Schultze, Secretary; and Gustave Duerrholz, Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Women's Aid Society and Home for Training Young Girls was held yesterday, Mrs. William Walker in the chair. The fifth annual report showed that during the past year 177 women had been received into the Home, and that there was a balance of \$1,649 42 in the Treasury.

A special meeting of the Workingmen's Union was held, last evening, in the Germania Assembly Rooms, to consider what action should be taken in relation to the Coopers' strike. The following committee was appented to consult with the members of the Produce Exchange, at 11s next pacting: D. nnis S. Griffin, Patrick O. Farrell, Peter Daly, and John Nolan.

James Aleman of No. 12 Washington-st. was Mrs. Margaret Fox was thrown down a flight of

Lewis Richardson, age 16, of Third-ave, and Fifty cioth-st, was stabled in the reg research. The reg stable shink, who escaped.

John Dewold, a German mechanic, age 35, shot himself in the right temple resterday, while lying in bed at his boarding-the resterday.

Extreme poverty is supposed to have house. He died in a few hours. Extreme poverty is supposed to have

An inquest was held yesterday at the German Hos-pital on the body of Louis Wolz, a German, age 21, who died on Tuesday rous injuries received on Jan. 19 by jumping from an express (rails near New Rochelle.

Mr. Joline, the Mayor's clerk, in his reply to Dexter A. Hawkins, Chairman of the Executive Com-mittee of the Council of Political Reform, stated that \$8,460 had been received in 1871 from the Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth-ave. Railroads as license fees, and as only \$5,150 has been credited in the Controller's books to thos Companies, there seemed to be a discrepancy of \$3,316 This difference, with the exception of \$250, has been ac counted for by the Controller's books, and it is not im probable that the remainder will be discovered upon further examination. An action was began by Thos. C. Fields, when Corporation Attorney, against the deliquent roads of the city to compet them to pay their licenses; but the accommodating Attorney, having been visited by the officials of some of the roads, was prevailed upon to discontinue any further action, the result of which has been to keep from \$50,990 to \$75,990 out of the city treasury. An effort will soon be made to compel all the roads of the city to pay licenses on all the cars of their lines, and it is stated that there are no clauses in their charters which give to any of them special privileges. Mr. Hawkins is giving this matter earn each treation, and is confident that a large revenue can be obtained from this source. probable that the remainder will be discovered upon

QUARRYMEN LOCKED OUT IN MIDWINTER. Since the 1st of December, the quarrymen employed in the brown-stone quarries of Portland and Cromwell, Conn., have been locked out. This action of the owners, by which 1,500 men are thrown out of work, originates in an attempt to reduce the wages of the originates in an attempt to reduce the wages of the best hands from \$1.0 to \$1.50 per day during the Winter months—a reduction which the men refuse to accede to. If is represented that the quarry-ewners are wealthy and have been making large profits. Alexander Troup of New-Haven is the principal agent for soliciting sus-scriptions from Trades and Labor Unions and individual workmen, to sustain these quarrymen during the lockout.

WHITCOME'S ASTHMA REMEDY-Sure cure.

DENSLOW & BUSH'S PREMIUM OIL, 150° fire

THE WINTER OF AGE has no effect upon the

Use Dooley's Yeast Powder and you will By using Hall's Vegetable Sigilian Hair

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CHERRERERECED DE LE CERRECCES EFECREERERE REFERENCEERR EKUEEKEEK ERREITEREFFERERE TO DAY GERBERGEREIGERE BETER ERREITERIGEREFERERE BETEREREREN BETEREIGERE BETEREIGEREN BETEREITERE ERREITERIGERE BETERERERERERE BETERE BETER (RELACIDADA BARBARA ELO (CINACIDA) REER BEARTH AND HOME. RECERERABINER DESIGNATIONS RUKEERRUKKER KOKEEKETEKEE THE ERECKER LES CHARLES AND A LEARN AND A STREET ANDERSON REPORT SERVICES OF SE CHERRETER FOR VOCUSELY, You WIFE, ERRELEUER EXCEPTERE KEEKSKEERKEERKKEIKKEINEEL EKREPKERKERKERKERKERKER REFERENCES OF THE PROPERTY OF REFERENCES AND YOUR CHILDREN. RESERRESERRESER REFERENCE BUTCH TO THE TOTAL BUTCH B DEFECTS PART OF CONTENTS THIS WEEK: EERFEERE

SECRETER THE SLEDAR RIDE, - Splendid full page Engraving.

THE DEVIL FISH, or Octopus, as graphically described by Victor PROP. JOHN TYNDALL, I.I. D., F. R. S. - An accurate Pertrait and a sastely of his life,

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THE SULTAN'S PRIVATE LIFE. - An interesting account by Edwin D. Leon, late U. S. Consul General.

STAINED."-A fine Poem by Rose Terry,

highly instructive article on the care of Green-houses and plants, I

SMALL CONSERVATORIES'- Their Failure and the Cause -A

James H. Park. MINNESOTA in six Ice-Pictures.

JEAN INGELOW'S " Of the Stelligs." BORROWED WINGS .- A laughable STORY (in full) by Kate W. Ham-

THE LITTLE KITTEN THAT LOVED MAGGIE. - A tender tone by Miss Hallock.

THAT REMINDS ME. -- Chapter of original humor. HIGHLY INTERESTING HOUSEHOLD and Miscellaneous Papers.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, full of pleasing and instructive reading, pictures, etc., by Mare E. Dodge, Aunt Sue. Rosetta B. Hastings,

DOWN ALONG THE DOCKS-by the "Leisurely Sausterer." AN OLD BOY TO A BIG BOY IN LOVE-should be read by all

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TESTAMENT. BY PRESIDENT T. D. WOOLSEY, D. D., LL. D., Of New-Haven, Ct. HABITS.

BY SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice President of the United States FORTY YEARS OF CHURCH LIFE IN SWIZER-LAND.

By the great historian, J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D. THE OBERLIN BASIS OF DOCTRINE. BY WM. IVES BUDDINGTON, D. D., Moderator of the Oberlin Council

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An original Poem. BY BOSE TERRY. INDIAN LAND TITLES. BY HON. B. E. COWEN.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior. TASTE AS A MORAL TEST. BY HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D. BEWAILING.

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RELIGIOUS REFORM IN ITALY.

BY A RESIDENT CATHOLIC AT ROME SUSPIRATIO. AN ORIGINAL POEM. BY MRS. MARY E. C. WYETIL AMERICAN AND JAPANESE ART,

ALCOHOLIC MEDICATION. BY HON NEAL DOW, PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION IN TURKEY. BY CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D.

BY JAMES JUDSON JARVES.

AN ORIGINAL POEM BY MRS. S. M. B. PIATT. FREE LOVE AND FEMALE SUFFRAGE. BY MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM

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BY LUCY LARCOM. SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS. BY MRS. JENNIE F. WILLING, WASHINGS OF CUPS AND POTS.

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DETHRONED. AN ORIGINAL POEM. BY EMPLY HUNTINGTON MILLER. REV. W. M. TAYLOR'S (Paster elect of Breadway Tabernacle)

FAREWELL ADDRESS AT LIVERPOOL. THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN GRAZING REGION. BY HENRY P. WILLIAMS. CHICAGO LETTER.

From our new Correspondent " DUNCAN."

WASHINGTON LETTER. BY D. C. BARTLETT. WHAT PEARS TO PLANT.

BY P. T. QUINN, Berticultural Editor of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE ALSO. EDITORIALS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## DEPARTMENTS.

AS POLLOWS: NEWS OF THE WEEK, THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL. ART-SCIENCE-MUSIC-MISSIONS, BIBLICAL RESEARCH. FARM AND GARDEN. MINISTERIAL REGISTER, LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

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## THE CHARITY BALL

TARRS PLACE AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THIS EVENING.

A few of the remaining TICKETS may be had at DELMOSTCOM

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ABSTRACT OF THE Thirty-Seventh Semi-Annual Statement. Showing the Assets of the Company on the first

Cash, in Banks and Trust Companies. Bonds and Mortgages, heing first Hen on Real Estate worth \$4,759,600.

Loans on Stocks, parable on derenod (warket value of Securities, \$141,462). 1,850,849 5% 110,500 90 60,100 00 52,737 39 247,882 75 Balance in hand of Agents ..... 25,502 01

Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at 20.318 60 Total . . \$4,672,013 50 CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

J. H. WASHBURN. Secretary.

Other Property, Miscellaneous Items....

OL FEOMARVIN&COS ARE THE BEST

# 265 BROADWAY HERRING'S SAFES

507 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELIPHIA PA. 40 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL

Copartnership Notices. DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership hereto for existing under the firm name of OAKLEY, MASON & Ga to this day dissolved by its own limitation.—New-York, Jan. 31, 672.

JAMES S. OAKLEY,

JAMES S. BAKEY,

COPARTREBUIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a core nership under the firm name and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a core nership under the firm name and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a core nership under the firm name and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a core nership under the firm name and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a core nership under the firm name and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have the same and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have the same and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have the same and same and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have the same and same and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a core necessary and same and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a core necessary and same and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a core necessary and same and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a core necessary and same and style of MASON, BAKEK & PRATTERSHIP. nership under the firm name and strice of MASON, BAKEK A FRAII and will continue the Publishing, Bookselling and Statemery Business at New 162 and 144 Grandest, at which place the humaness of dear firm will be settled.—New York, Peb. 1, 1872.

ALBERT MASON. WILLIAM T. PRATT, DISSOLUTION. — The COPARTNERSHE K. CRANDALL, as by matnal consent, this day DISSOLVED be due by and to said from will be settled by LUCIUS CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will continue the business under the mans of CRANDALL, who will be settled by LUCIUS CRANDALL.

MR. DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN has

MR. OSCAR W. STERL is admitted to at interest in our house from this date.—New-lect. Feb. 1, 1972.
GRANVILLE WHITLESET 4 OS. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing 

WE, the undersigned, have formed a coparineth by the undersigned, have formed a coparineth by the control of the H. GARBITTA C. and all arrows of JOBHING TEAS and COPPER, at OWNER, New-York.—New York, Jan. 31, 1872.

E. H. GARBUTT,
D. L. LOUCKS,
D. H. HAWKINS.

Can Cover of Court of the Control of the Con D. H. HAWKINS

COAL OFFICE OF CROSKHITE & BRANAN Room 51. Though hinding & 111 BROADWAY, New York, Pek, 1, 1972

W HUGH M. HART WELL becomes a partpart is our ferr from this late. The hardess, will correct to

ner in our firm from this date. The basiness and ted under firm-name of CEONKHITE, BRANAN & Co. Legal Notices.

HAVING disposed of my INTEREST in the breast No. 113 Nasanati. New York City. I hereby gits subtended will not be reasonable for any debts contracted by and complete hereby expensive the first property of the property of t DIFREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, to said abhalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the Cits of Nov York,
relative to the opening of certain new avenues, result, and public square
or places, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the
or places, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the
or places, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the
sources of Estimate and Assessment in the above-emittion guestion,
give acute to all parties interested in the above-emitted matter theoly
in any of the lands to be affected where they are the based before
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in any of the lands to be affected where they are the based before
in any of the lands to be affected where they are the based before
in any of the lands to be affected by
the Court-House, on TRUKSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1972, at 11,
or clock as

Clock a. m.
Pated New Yors, January 29, 1872.
JOSEAN SUPHERLAND, JOSEAN SUPHERLAND, WHILLAM C. TRAFFAGEN SCHARLESS N. GRABAM.